





# Maine Farmer.

Augusta, Thursday, February 14, 1891.

## An Important Movement.

For many years the great cotton manufacturing cities of Europe have been dependent upon the United States for their supply of cotton. The Southern States of our republic either from some favorable peculiarity of soil and climate, or from their system of labor, or both, have in a great degree enjoyed a monopoly of the market of the world for the sale of their great staple. In the meanwhile, especially within the last thirty years, the use of cotton fabrics has astonishingly increased. Improvements in the process of culture and manufacture have greatly lessened the cost of the fabrics, and produced them in a thousand new and elegant forms, well adapted from their cheapness and beauty largely to supersede the use of other and more costly kinds of cloths.

With the invention of Whitney's Cotton Gin commenced a new era in the manufacture and use of cotton goods—and from that time to the present, the manufacture and use have gone steadily but rapidly forward. Late advice from Great Britain brings us intelligence of some important movements in relation to the cotton trade. The present state of affairs in this country, about which so many of our own people are seemingly indifferent, alarms the people of Europe who have been accustomed to trade with and buy of us, and have become, in some degree, dependent upon us for the raw material wherewith to supply their manufactures. Hence we now find them casting about to devise means of supplying themselves elsewhere with cotton. They are impelled to this movement by more than a single motive. The natural desire to be independent of us has, heretofore led to several attempts to introduce the cultivation of cotton into different parts of the British Empire, but never with any great success. In addition to this motive, at the present time, is the apprehension that the supply from the United States is about to be cut off, or at least become for some years extremely precarious and uncertain. Hence we find not only the merchants and manufacturers of Great Britain, but her statesmen, and even the Government itself engaging in the scheme of supplying themselves with this staple from new sources. Bounties and privileges are offered by the Government in aid of the undertaking, and the attention of the nation is turned to the promotion of this important object with an earnestness and intensity in proportion to its importance and urgency, and with a spirit that will go far towards insuring success. Obstacles that would defeat the efforts of a single individual or of a company or corporation, melt away before the steady, determined and united movement of a powerful and enterprising nation.

There are many localities in the world outside of the United States that would seem to be well adapted by nature to the culture of cotton. Some of the States of Mexico, of Central and South America, many of the islands of the Pacific, India, China, Australia, and some portions of the interior of Africa are known to offer many advantages, both of soil and climate, for the production of cotton, and in some of them its cultivation has already made considerable progress. The attention of the English Government is called to the matter by the necessity of affording employment and subsistence to thousands of its subjects, and when united with the efforts of private enterprise, and in aid of it, its efforts can hardly fail of success. We believe the next dozen or fifteen years will witness important results from this movement, largely affecting the prospects of our people as well as those of other countries, and perhaps silently but effectually settling and disposing of some of the most difficult and dangerous political questions that have for many years agitated our country.

Commerce with Hayti. Many of our readers will be surprised to learn that the commerce between the United States and the negro republic of Hayti, stood the eighth in importance, as compared with other nations of the world. The Boston Journal states the present value of the imports from this country at about \$2,250,000, the duty on them amounting to 40 per cent. on the entire revenue of the Haytian government. The chief of these imports are pork and flour, which amount to about fifty per cent. of the whole. The whole commerce of the island annually between 500 and 600 vessels, giving a total of about 70,000 tons, of which the United States commerce employs about 250 ships, and an aggregate of 37,000 tons. Under the government of President Gervais, the commerce of Hayti with this country has largely increased. Measures are now in train to secure a large colored emigration from the United States, which, if successful, will greatly increase the importance of the commercial relation of the two countries. At present, the Haytian Republic is the third coffee producing country of the world. Hitherto but little attention has been paid to cotton. The variety grown there is of that kind known as the sea cotton. The sea island and all other varieties become perennial and yield two crops a year, averaging 500 lbs. per acre. Two-thirds of the land in Hayti is admirably adapted to the cultivation of this staple. Machinery for its culture and manufacture is now being imported by the government of Hayti, and every effort, it is announced by them, will be made to secure a share of the tempting prize which the trade in this staple offers. Hayti is in the very centre of the cotton belt of the world, and wants nothing but labor and skill to develop her immense resources to become one of the foremost sources of the cotton supply, demanded by the great manufacturing interest of Europe and New England.

World's Fair for 1892. It is now settled that there will be another World's Fair held in London during 1892. All the requirements for such a Fair have been met, and the preliminary arrangements thus far been made. The guarantee list includes 662 persons, and the sum guaranteed now amounts to \$435,000, (nearly \$1,844,000). The Commissioners of the exhibition of 1851 have granted a site for the building on their estate at Kensington. The mechanics, manufacturers, and agriculturists of Maine ought to prepare to exhibit there. Maine took a few tall premiums at the exhibition of 1851, and she ought to be fully represented as to her products, both natural and industrial, in 1892.

The President Elect. Dispatches from Springfield, Ill., state that Mr. Lincoln, family and suite, was to leave home on the 11th inst., for Washington. The Presidential party will consist of fifty persons, exclusive of reporters for the press. He will take Cincinnati, Buffalo, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore in his way, at which places demonstrations of welcome and respect will be made. He is expected to reach Washington on Wednesday the 21st inst.

Successor to Mr. Seward. Hon. Ira Harris, was elected on the 5th inst., to succeed Mr. Seward in the Senate of the United States from the fourth of March next. The principal Republican competitors of Mr. Harris were Wm. M. Evans and Horace Greeley. He was nominated in the caucus on the tenth ballot.

Mr. Wm. J. Malby, of Bangor, Professor of the School of Modern Languages in Bowdoin College, died in Madrid, Spain, on the 31st of December last. Mr. Malby, for five or six years past, has been sojourning in Europe, perfecting his education by study and travel.

## THE MAINE FARMER: AN

### Peace Commissioners.

The Legislature on Thursday last, adopted resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations, appointing the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State as members of the Board of Peace Commissioners now in session in Washington. The same course has been adopted by the States of Vermont, Wisconsin, and Iowa. We believe all the non-seceding States, with the exception of California and Oregon, which have not yet had time to take action on the subject, are now represented in the Board.

We confess to very little faith in any measure of pacification or settlement which may be inaugurated in such a body. In the first place it is a convention unrecognized by the laws or the constitution, and its decisions will have no more binding legal effect upon the several States, than those of any other voluntary assemblage of citizens. It is true that the circumstances under which they have assembled, are of the gravest and most momentous character. The failure of the general government to meet the crisis of disunion which has been precipitated upon it with the requisite firmness and energy of action, and the apparent fruitlessness of every effort for conciliation and adjustment by Congress, have invested this extra-constitutional body with an invested power for good, which we fear, will hardly be justified by the result of its deliberations. Whatever it may do—event to the realization of that almost impossible contingency, a unanimous agreement upon measures of pacification—in which Massachusetts shall fraternize with Virginia, and Henry A. Wise and John A. Andrew embrace each other in loving concord—whatever its action may be, it will have to pass the ordeal of approval by the people of the several States thus represented. Is any one, acquainted with the existing bitterness of sectional and party divisions, sanguine enough to believe that such a consummation is within the limits of possibility?

But leaving this all out of view, there is one matter in relation to the subject which it seems to us has not received the consideration which its great importance demands. Every body will admit that any settlement of the difficulty which does not possess the elements of permanency, will not be worth the parchment upon which it is engrossed. What then must be the basis upon which any measure of settlement can be of value? Obviously, the renunciation by every State of its fancied right of secession. If at any moment, after the successful pacification of the present troubles, any State can resolve herself out of the Union, taking possession of the public property, and using the arms and money of the Government to subvert the lawful authority thereof, what will have been gained by any amount of compromise and concession? Nothing, and less than nothing. The permanency and stability of the Union are what these sacrifices of sectional feeling, these compromises of interest and pride, and it may be even of principle, are designed to secure. At such a cost they should be secured beyond all contingencies of future disturbance. And yet, it is well known that all the Slave States who are represented in the Peace Commission, with the probable exception of Delaware, Maryland, and Missouri, hold unyieldingly to the right of secession from the Union, whenever circumstances, in their own exclusive judgment, shall justify them in such a step. If the commissioners of Virginia, and North Carolina and Kentucky should be brought by the pressure of their position to yield this right, do they mean to believe that the States they represent would ratify their action? How, then, can a favorable solution of the difficulties which environ us be rationally anticipated through the action of a body, the first step of whose progress is met by an obstacle which, in the very nature of things, is insurmountable?

THE NAME OF THE STATE. Another correspondent of the Bath Times rejects the theory previously advanced in its columns that our State name was derived from a French province, and should be spelled according to the original orthography thereof. He traces the origin of the name to a more ancient date, and to a source more American if more homely, and in his judgment no less honorable in its historical reminiscences. He finds the origin of the name in the word Monhegan, described by Capt. John Smith, as "a round high island and close by Mo-nan-nie," which was discovered and occupied as early as 1580, a half century earlier than the date of the charter of Ferdinando Gorges. "Monhegan," he says, "is conceded to be a corruption of the aboriginal word 'Men-an-nie,' or, the sound as in the French, like a, and the 'ah' coalescing into one sound, we have Men-an, as near as an English name can turn out the sound, for the principal island home of the English race on our shores, and 'Men-an-nie' (or as Smith heard the Indians call it, 'Mo-nan-nie') the aboriginal name of the lesser island by its side, meaning in the native tongue, a little island—the sound expressed by the 'ie' or 'is,' indicating what is small or little."

He concludes therefore that the true origin of the name of the State is to be found among the relics of a race now passed away, who were the predecessors of the white man in America—making it a domestic and not a foreign name.

COLD WEATHER. Friday last was the coldest day of the season—indeed, the coldest for many years. In some places in this city the thermometer is reported to have ranged at day-break, as low as 38 degrees below zero, and at no time during the day did it rise to within ten degrees of zero. The day previous was stormy and blustering, attended alternately with snow and rain, but night set in with a fierce, cold wind from the north-west, the mercury falling rapidly, and giving indications of a severe spell of weather, which was amply realized before morning.

The storm of Thursday seriously impeded the operations of the railroad trains. No communication was had with Skowhegan and Bangor for two days—the mails due on Friday at 11 A. M. not reaching the city until Saturday morning.

The storm raged even more violently at the south and west than in Maine. In Baltimore the gale raged with destructive fury. In New York signs, awnings and chimneys were blown down, trees broken, &c. Accounts from Western New York state that a terrific gale prevailed there with a heavy snow-storm, the thermometer ranging from one to sixteen below zero. At Toronto, there was the severest snow-storm ever known. Trains on the Grand Trunk Railroad being entirely stopped.

FIRE IN GARDINER. The Kennebec Journal states that about one o'clock on Wednesday morning, the 6th inst., fire was discovered in the mill carried on by Wm. Perkins and Benj. Shaw, on the Cobblestone Coast stream, below the paper mills, in Gardiner. The mill, machinery, raw and manufactured stock were entirely consumed. Loss, above the insurance, \$3500. Messrs. Perkins & Shaw were hard-working, prudent and good citizens, and the loss will fall heavily upon them. The mill was used as a grist mill and for pulping paper, manufacturing ship's wedges, plugs, &c. The property was insured for \$3500 in the City Fire Insurance Co. of New Haven, Conn., of which J. H. Clapp, Esq., of this city, is agent.

The Rev. S. H. Worcester, of Gardiner, will preach at Concert Hall, in this city, on Sunday next, Feb. 17th, at 2 o'clock, P. M. The public are invited to attend.

We understand that a Fancy Dress Ball will be held on Wednesday evening of this week, at Winthrop Hall. Chandeliers, comparable still, Band will furnish the music for the occasion.

Ralph Waldo Emerson will lecture on Wednesday evening of this week, at Moonian Hall.

### LETTERS FROM THE QUAKER CITY.—No. 4.

Henry Ward Beecher lectured here last evening before a very large audience in Concert Hall. Only two weeks before the same audience had assembled to hear him, after waiting with unexampled patience for more than two hours, were compelled to go home greatly disappointed. Some had come fifty miles from the country to hear him. It was the third time that he had disappointed the Philadelphians, and of course they were correspondingly indignant. Threats like these were common: "I would stay away if I thought everybody else would, and let him lecture to the bare walls alone, to punish him for his carelessness!" But, as they could get no assurance that everybody would stay away, they with that "everybody," concluded to go. They could not even muster up to give him a cord reception, but as the demure looking gentleman entered the Hall he was greeted with hearty applause.

He made a very handsome apology, at least the audience accepted it as such, as it was very flattering to the thought that nearly all of his mistakes were in connection with this city. He had the reputation of being pretty punctual, elsewhere. For the exceptions of failing here, he did not see any reason, unless a good Providence saw that nowhere else would they be received with so much kindness, patience and charity.

Mr. Beecher's subject was EXTRAVAGANCE. The term was one of proportion, and must be governed by the rule of moderation—the fitness of things. Men stand at the center of their affairs, and everything must be in due proportion, a perfect circle, around them. Nothing is extravagant in and of itself. A nose one sixteenth of an inch long would be extravagantly small on an ordinary man's face, but in a miniature might be in proportion to the other features; so a nose three feet long would be extravagant, except in a large statue where the other lineaments were proportional. What is extravagant in any man belongs to himself alone. A suit of clothes for a person six feet high would be extravagant on a person only three feet. The gardens of the Duke of Devonshire, which are the wonder and admiration of all who do not have to take care of them may seem extravagant, but when we take into consideration his immense wealth they dwindle in the comparison. A hundredth part of what the Duke is worth would buy a hundred common men. It is not the mere fact of profusion, but the proportion, that is to be considered; we may be right in judging, but wrong in the conclusion. A man may not be extravagant, yet we cannot put our hand upon that extravagance.

For every man to live within his means is but half a rule. He is tempted by fashion to incur expenses, to think they are what which are not. It is more easy to incur expense than to resist temptation. A young man, living in and up to his last age, dashes out so that you would think Ophir was his father and California his mother; he professes extravagance—of course he steals! If a man spends more than he owns, where does it come from? Rich men must often say, "I can't afford it!" than do the poor. This is a trick of upstart wealth, that men wish to appear what they really are not. Money, like gunpowder, is good for nothing till fired off. Overplush of money is like overplush of water in a vessel, which brings no good to the miller, but only tears away his dam; or to the farmer, for it deluges and washes out his crops. There are two classes of men who spend profusely, and these are those who don't spend at all!

He is extravagant who squanders for lust or passion; he panders to all the bells of society, and they are more than Dante saw in his vision, over the door of every one of which is written, "Beast!" Who believes in a decent glutton, or a pious drunkard? What is the experience of a deaf and dumb man having a grand party, or a blind hermit having a splendid library of classical authors? To know that previous stories are more withering than flowers, therefore scripture calls them living jewels, for there really seems to be a spirit in a diamond or an opal. I do not blame him who has the means, and can enjoy a diamond for possessing it, but when fools buy them because sensible people do, then it is extravagance. Thousands have their stables and splendid studs of horses, because it is fashionable, not because they love that noble animal. The two noblest things created were the dog and the horse. The horse has a mind, and if he could speak would show himself far above the level of most that use him.

A large estate beautified and adorned, adds to the enjoyment of all in its vicinity. Many well kept grounds afford us more pleasure than if we owned them ourselves. A rich man's place is a blessing to all who pass it, if he is a true man. The vines hang down to salute every child; the flowers shed their perfume on every passing breeze; the fennel keeps out nothing, but the cattle. The only thing sinful is a good garden surrounded by brick walls! He who builds or plants in the right spirit confers a blessing upon all. We own by the eyes, not by the pockets. You can't carry in your pocket every night. The puppy lies on his back among the grass and his heart would be made better by their lays, if it was not for the unlucky thought that he could catch the birds.

Every house speaks for itself, if you only understand house language. There are some houses which say whenever you pass them, "Am I not the finest house you ever saw?" others peep out from their surrounding foliage, and seem to say, "Won't you come in?" That stuff, stately one looking down over a brick wall, or from among towering trees, says, "What are you looking at? get you gone or I'll throw a brick from my chimney at you!" In such houses a man catches cold in his heart every time he looks into them. One draws you into sympathy, another sends you one chill. If you have ever been a house-hunting, you know something about it. You come to a house, it may be a very good one, in a respectable street, but there is something about it that repulses you, and you say, "Oh, don't let us go in there!" Another may have a humble look, but it attracts you, and you say, "Don't care about the locality, or the conveniences, but it is so home-like, let us take it by all means!" You open a new book, and you say at once, "I know who wrote this, it is just his style!" or you enter a gallery of paintings, and say, "I know who painted that picture, I can see his style in it!" you can see something of the man himself. Don't suppose a man leaves something of himself in the house he builds? If you see a hard, stiff house you have a feeling that its owner is of like character; but if it has a bright, cheerful aspect, you judge that it is a rosy, rollicking, good-natured fellow.

Why were the graves of Israel cut down, those hill tops covered with verdure, and shady places so beautiful to the eye? It was not because they

## AGRICULTURAL AND FAMILY

### PASTORAL RHYMES AND LYRICS.

BY F. T. LELAND.  
No. 1.—Slumbering Nature.  
Slumbering Nature for a while,  
Nay, thy robe without a stain;  
Spring will come, and with a smile,  
Wake thee up to joy again.  
Autumn's script thou dost thy grace,  
And autumnal winds find thee;  
Lodged then in his fold embrace,  
Wrap his downy mantle round thee.  
With his mysterious word,  
Would thou to thy calm repose:  
Sleep, then, with his holy hand,  
Till thou dost thine eyelids close.  
Sleep, thy yearly task is ended;  
Dream of warm and cheerful days;  
Thy tiny beauty will be blended,  
With the music in thy grave.

Lincoln, Feb. 7th, 1890.

### For the Maine Farmer.

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beauty was offensive, but because of their sinful ways. Men, for the sake of higher moral powers, must forego what may be pleasing to the senses. God did not make this world beautiful, and make it a sin to love beautiful things. Christian graces do not require rocky soil alone—true christian graces grow on any soil. Moral qualities are just as fit for prosperity as for adversity. Solitary luxury is sinful, but all luxury is not. A man with a gold ring may travel faster towards Heaven than a man with a hair cloth shirt and dirty breeches. But the humble Christian will ask, "Is there no cross for me to bear?" Yes, there are so many you need not go a hunting for them. You must crucify pride, selfishness, lust, uncharitableness. Christ bore his cross going up to the mount. Let the cross bear you up, not crush you to the earth. The Christian bears it up to wards Heaven, and when he lays it down it all breaks out with buds and blossoms.

How much must we give to the poor? All! give thought, time, everything! He that rears his child well, gives to the poor. Whoever sets a good example in his own self, gives to the poor; life and power and whole being, he gives them all. To tell whether a man is extravagant, we must ask who the man is—what are his tastes? what his circumstances? A man upon a moderate salary is blameworthy if he spends more than he earns; his employer is extravagant if he does not spend at all. Place a spendthrift in one scale and a niggard in the other, and a feather would turn the scale. A squirrel would live on what a man would throw away, as the rind and core of an apple, but it does not follow that a man should live on the same.

What is the measure of extravagance, but not extravagance. The tropics represent God's character. If you wish to read God's thoughts, never go to the poles, but to the tropics. Take into consideration how God does things; do not look at the results. See what myriad, myriad blossoms there are more from fruit. Trodden under the careless foot of man and animals, flowers in the insect, unnoticed nestle in the grass; the insect creeps over them heedless of their beauty; the ant does not distinguish between a flower and a blade of grass.

How the apple blossoms come forth, till stalk and stem present a regiment of blossoms, not one millionth part of which form fruit; and yet you would not dream of accusing Nature of extravagance! God prefers doing things on that pattern, rather than giving merely an exact and definite supply. In its place, profusion is beautiful. Men who begin with nothing cannot succeed without economy, and it is a virtue to practice it.

What bread was unknown in colonial times. During the Revolution, tea and coffee were used, now the poorest day laborer can have coffee and tea, and sugar to sweeten them. The best cooking now is not at the hotels; we lose our best cooks—they get married! The bee, humming about the linden tree, collects the same delicious sweets for the laborer as for the millionaire. Men live first by the body, next by the mind. As nations become civilized, at first the measure between a poor man and starvation is a potato;—if that fails he is lost; add grain to the products, and he has one more safeguard;—if the grain fails he can fall back upon the potato; next add herbs, and his surer for maintenance are correspondingly increased.—If the herbs fail, he has the grain, if the grain fails, the potato, if the potato fails, then he is off again! But all are not likely to fail; man has risen to a higher grade, and he will have cellars deep enough to store for times of scarcity.

What are man's real wants? One man wants everything for his mouth; another wants everything for his horse and hound, and nothing for his book-case; another fills his house with costly furniture, sofas that slide off to the floor, rocking-chairs which treacherously glide from under you whenever you attempt to sit in them—in fact everything is for show. One man's wants are to rest; when he is in Dresden his want is to be in Vienna, and when there his want is to be in Rome; another person hardly gets out of his own door—they are all extravagant. It is a great thing to have the appetites in the top of the head. Some men love the wine that is never corked—the wine of old books! One prides himself on his solid mahogany tables; his mahogany bedsteads must be solid clear through; he has a contempt for everything light. One good housewife visits her neighbor, and comes home and says, "How extravagant that woman is; if I spent as much for our table it would ruin us!" While her friend, having seen her stores of linen exclaims, "What can she want of so much costly linen? how extravagant!" One spares in the kitchen and spends in the parlor. We must judge every person by averages; but the safer way is to mind the scriptural injunction, "Judge not lest ye be judged." We wrong God if an appetite controls Love is higher than hunger, though God made them both. We have a right to enjoy physical appetites just so far as they are conducive to health; but we must sacrifice appetite to duty; he who cheats the higher to give to the lower is extravagant.

Where plainness is an instrument for the accomplishment of some good purpose, be plain. Many a plain man makes that an excuse for stinginess. His gate shuts with a spring just like his purse, not a picture adorns his walls, his chairs are all set around the wall as if they were never to be used; like chairs in a nursery, they have gone into retirement; there is no place where you can feel at ease except in the kitchen, there the fire that warms and relaxes is in places seems free. Did he live plainly so as to help the poor, his picture would be half so beautiful. But no—his picture is worth two per cent. a month! Gold is a spade to dig gold with; silver hush silver! Time, the highway to virtue and Heaven? Time, to weave garlands for noble heads? No. Time is money!

I have been more pleased to see a white flower in the room of a poor seamstress than in any other place. The man of money says, "Pshaw! if it was only a potato!" If a poor woman has a garden, and takes out an hour by early rising to spend among her flowers, Money-bags say, "It's all nonsense," or, "it would be well enough if she could sell the posies."

There are more that hunger for heart food than for the body. Few know the pleasure of possessing a book, such as that one feels who has longed for it six months, and when at last he gets the money, storms the book-seller to obtain the precious treasure; should prosperity overtake him it will not spoil him. It is a good sign to see a young man spend for that which does not pander to the appetite. Spend not as we must if we follow fashion and folly, but spend upon the intellect even at the sacrifice of other things.

West Philadelphia, Jan. 27th, 1861.

The Cosmopolitan Art Association in consequence of the disturbed state of the country, have concluded to defer their annual award and distribution till the 18th of April next, up to which time the books will remain open to receive subscriptions.

Mr. J. P. Philbrook, for many years a well-known hotel-keeper in this and other cities of the State, died in San Francisco, Cal., on the 7th of January last. He had resided in San Francisco about two years.

A destructive fire occurred in St. Andrews on Friday the 1st inst., which consumed the entire block of buildings on Market wharf—six in all. They were partially insured.

Contributions to the amount of \$140 have been raised in Gardiner for the relief of the Kansas sufferers. Hampden has contributed \$112.

## NEWSPAPER.

### Legislative Summary.

On Tuesday, 5th inst., in the Senate a resolve was finally passed authorizing a renewal of certain portions of the State debt. A remonstrance was presented against the division of the town of Penobscot, also a petition for reduction of the valuation of the town of Brooksville. A bill was reported authorizing the selection of Strong to assess and collect certain taxes from certain inhabitants of New Vineyard; also conferring upon married women additional powers to make contracts.

The consideration of a bill relative to fraudulent or constructive pay afforded Mr. Vinton of Cumberland an occasion for an eloquent defence of the legal profession.

In the House the bill authorizing the town of Bethel to take stock in the Androscoggin Bridge Co. to an amount not exceeding \$10,000, was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Baxton of Warren renewed a request to be excused from further service on the Committee on Federal Relations, on account of the dilatory action of the Committee upon the subject of the repeal of the Personal Liberty Law and the appointment of Commissioners to Washington.

Mr. Baxton was excused and Mr. Moore of Pittsford appointed in his place.

The resolve providing for the renewal of certain portions of the State loan was finally passed.

On Wednesday, 6th inst., in the Senate, the bill authorizing the town of Bethel to take stock in the Androscoggin Bridge Co., passed to be engrossed.

A bill was reported from the Committee on the Militia, authorizing the Governor to accept and assume the command of 1000 volunteers, in addition to the present military force of the State—to be composed of free white male citizens thereof. A debate ensued upon a motion to suspend the rules, and a motion was made by Mr. Pease of Cumberland to amend by striking out the word "white." The Senate refused to suspend the rules, and the bill was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Bill to incorporate the town of Verona was passed to be engrossed.

The invitation of the City Government of Portland to make a visit to that city on Friday, was accepted.

The bill relating to the legal rights of married women was passed to be engrossed.

Mr. Miller of Cumberland presented a bill describing the place where the Legislature of 1892 shall hold its session. The bill was laid on the table and 500 copies ordered to be printed.

The question of taxing certain citizens of New Vineyard was debated at length, by Messrs. Vinton, Granger and Harlow.

In the House, Mr. Kimball of Sanford introduced a bill to take stock in Banks in this State owned by or standing in the name of non-residents, and moved its reference to a Joint Special Committee. In the course of the debate which ensued upon the question of its reference, Mr. Kimball stated that more than a million of dollars of the capital in banks, &c., is held by persons residing out of the State, or whose residence is unknown, not more than one quarter of which is really owned out of the State. He knew from his own knowledge men who had \$50,000 in bank in this State standing in the name of somebody in Massachusetts or New Hampshire who had no more interest in it than his dog had. Three-fourths of the capital so held out of the State is owned by our own citizens, and they should be made to pay their just proportion of the expenses of government. The bill was referred to a Joint Special Committee consisting of Messrs. Kimball, Whitney, of Starks, Toggue, Ricker, Sturtevant and Holton, on the part of the House.

The invitation to visit Portland on Friday was accepted.

The Messenger was directed to invite Rev. Mr. Egan, pastor of the Catholic Church in this city, to officiate as Chaplain to the House with other clergymen.

A bill authorizing the city of Bath to lend further aid to the Androscoggin Railroad was passed to be enacted.

On Thursday, 7th inst., in the Senate, the bill relating to the taxing bank stock, &c., owned out of the State, was referred in concurrence to a Joint Special Committee.

A bill from the Judiciary Committee, relative to selections of Jurors and Grand Jurors was passed to be engrossed. Bill incorporating the Maine Board of Trustees passed to be engrossed.

Resolve from Committee on Federal Relations providing for the appointment of the present delegates in Congress as members of the Board of Peace Commissioners at Washington was considered. An amendment moved by Mr. Miller of Cumberland to strike out all the names in the list except those of Messrs. Fessenden and Morrill, was rejected. The resolves, under a suspension of the rules, were finally passed.

Mr. Hammett, from the Committee on State Lands and State Roads, reported resolve appropriating the sum of \$300 to complete road leading from Rangely to the Canada line, which was assigned to Monday, 11th inst. Bill to authorize the city of Bath to give further aid to the Androscoggin Railroad was passed to be enacted.

Report of the Committee relative to taxing certain inhabitants of New Vineyard, was adopted.

In the House, the resolve authorizing the delegation in Congress to act on behalf of the State as Commissioners was the subject of an excited and acrimonious debate, in which Messrs. Gould of Thomaston, McCrellis of Bangor and Baxton of Warren participated. The resolve was finally passed by a vote of 92 to 35.

An order was introduced by Mr. Whitney of Thomdike, requiring the Superintendent of Public Buildings to report to the Legislature the amount of money expended on the Public Buildings for alterations, for the year 1890, by what authority the alterations have been made, and from what appropriations the money to pay the bill was derived.

A long debate occurred on the resolve for the removal of certain conditions in the grant of half a township of land to the Maine Medical School. Mr. Perkins of Gardiner opposed the removal of the conditions in a very able speech. The resolve was passed to be engrossed 78 to 27.

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